

The Messenger
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
FRANK BURKETT, Editor
HENRY H. LACEY, Editor

CHRISTMAS.

The anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of Mankind is close at hand, but we scarcely hope to witness a celebration of that great event, in perfect keeping with the teachings of Him, who spoke as never man spoke. The churches will be decked with evergreens and flowers; the piously inclined will assemble to commemorate the holy day; sermons will be preached, minutely describing the varied occurrences, which transpired at Bethlehem in Judea 1881 years before; songs of praise and thanksgiving will be sung; the beautiful German custom of the Christmas tree, loaded with presents for the children, will be brought into requisition, and in the home circle, the tiny stockings suspended from the mantel, to wait the coming of Santa Claus in the "three small hours," will occupy a very conspicuous part in the happy festivities. And if this were all, sin and sorrow would be banished from the world on that blessed natal day, and joy and righteousness reign supreme. But alas! for poor, weak humanity, only a very small per cent commemorate the nativity of the world's Redeemer, with an unselfish devotion to His cause, and in a spirit of charity towards all his creatures. The great majority make the day one of levity and dissipation, giving little heed to its origin, and perfectly indifferent as regards the cause of its establishment. Some make a display of reckless extravagance without ever a thought for the poor and needy, and many, very many, engage in drunken revelry, which often ends in the cry of murder. For a Christian people, in a Christian land to thus demean themselves at any time, and especially during the holidays set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of the Messiah's advent, is a blot upon our boasted civilization, and a reproach upon the religion Jesus taught.

We would not be the censors of the church, its membership, or its ministry, but we venture to suggest it, and they are not wholly blameless for this state of affairs. There is a great deal of precept and not enough example. There is an immense amount of gush over the sinfulness of the world and a lamentable dearth of piety at home. There's too much religion, and not enough of genuine piety. There's too much selfishness, and not enough charity. In a word there's too many church members and not enough Christians. A mild rebuke to the profane; a genuine effort to reclaim the inebriate; an organized purpose to suppress drunkenness and debauchery and excess of all kinds during the coming holidays; a few practical illustrations of that greatest of all Christian virtues—Charity—will do much towards reforming public morals and banishing vice, and will at once become a glorious adjunct to the pulpit oratory, sacred songs and humble, penitential prayers. In good works and generous deeds, the world naturally looks to the church to take the lead. Then to the charity of those who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, we commend the poor and unfortunate. Let them remember that a loaf of wood thrown at the door of the poor widow or a loaf of bread bestowed upon the hungry orphan, is more acceptable in the sight of Him, whom we worship, than volumes of beautiful declamation poured out in sympathy for the benighted heathen, or oceans of tears shed over the unconverted in our own land.

It is manifest that if the rate of increase has been about the same for all parts of the State, there will be little change to be made in the apportionment, so far as Representatives are concerned. The Senatorial districts, where it takes more than one county to make a district, are made up in such manner as seems best to the Legislature, and while many changes may be desirable in this respect, still we think no great harm could result from their standing as they are until the next regular session—Central.

The weather "ham" too hot or too cold for the great Astrologer to take to both sides of a question at once. Let him vent his partisan tears over the lamented Lockhart and when he becomes calmer, he may remember the fate of poor Ashcraft, who too "has fallen a victim to intolerance," but not of the kind referred to by the G. S. A.

Gen. SCOTT has been removed from the command at West Point and Freedman's Bureau Howard appointed in his stead. Scott's report on the inferiority of the negro is what did it.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Vicksburg papers are opposed to a call session of the Legislature. Our neighbors take the same position. The Holly Springs papers think an extra session inadvisable. The Comet and Gazette are very unfavorable to the idea. The Canton papers are adverse to it, and the Panama and De Soto county press think a call session wholly unnecessary.

It will be observed that all these papers are published in counties which have a preponderance of representation under the apportionment made by Ames and his dirty crew ten years ago. These seven counties have a population of 210,544—less than one sixth of the population of the State. Yet we believe they elect nine of the thirty-seven Senators (one fourth nearly) and twenty-four of the one hundred and twenty members in the House, (exactly one-fifth of that body) while the counties of Copiah, Claiborne, Pike, Lawrence, Union, Attala, Jasper, Scott, Newton, Attala, Leake, Winston, Choctaw, Sumner, Tippah, Benton, Alcorn, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Pontotoc and Lafayette, twenty one in number, and comprising a population of 290,433 elect only eight Senators and twenty eight members of the House. The seven counties: De Soto, Hinds, Marshall, Madison, Marion, Panola and Warren have a total voting strength of 44,609—15,691, whites and 28,978 blacks. The twenty-one counties: Copiah, Claiborne, Pike, Lawrence, Lincoln, Jasper, Scott, Newton, Attala, Leake, Winston, Choctaw, Sumner, Union, Tippah, Benton, Alcorn, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Pontotoc and Lafayette, have a voting population, aggregating 55,075—37,311 are whites and 17,764 are colored. Further comment is unnecessary.

The Messenger's view of the subject is that the colored counties wanted Frazee, but the white counties beat them engineering and forced Morris on them against their will. Therefore the colored counties were indifferent, and did not care to vote, and the result was that in the white counties Morris did comparatively well, but signally failed in the colored counties—Central Herald.

The Herald does us injustice. The Messenger entertained no such views as attributed to it by the above extract. The Messenger's view of the subject, was and is, that Morris and his friends claimed that they were exceedingly strong in the white counties, and therefore he should make the race, although Frazee was the choice of the convention which assembled at Aberdeen, but did not nominate. We never intimated that "Morris did comparatively well" in the white counties, for we did not think so, nor did we ever accuse "the white counties" with "engineering" the Morris campaign. There's quite a difference in our statement and meaning and the Herald's deductions.

There is a difference of opinion among the newspapers, as well as the people, on the subject of an extra session of the Legislature. The Chickasaw Messenger is the acknowledged champion of this cause, we believe, and takes strong grounds for such a step. The Port Gibson Review takes the ground that the Governor is constitutionally bound to call it, and prints sections 33 and 34 of the constitution to prove its position. Good arguments are being made for and against, and we can not now say which will be the successful side. We will just wait and see—Central Democrat.

Does our contemporary mean, that he "will just wait and see" which way the hot cups before defining his position.

The following unique ordinances were adopted by the City Council of Grenada on the 6th instant: "Ordinance No. 3.—Be it ordained, that all females over the age of thirteen years found on the streets or alleys or at any other place in the city of Grenada, where a lady of good reputation is not reasonably expected to be after the hour of 8 p. m., accompanied by a male person of like color with herself, or themselves, and only then when on lawful business, are hereby declared to be night walkers, and shall be arrested and brought before the mayor for trial, and if he or they cannot give an account of herself or themselves consistent with good conduct or they severally shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$25."

The Federal Grand Jury.

The Oxford Falcon gives the names, residence and political bias of the Grand Jury now in session as follows:

J. E. Ballard, Foreman, Panola county, g. b.
Lee Hall, Union county, g. b.
Lewis Rudolph, Alcorn county, rep.
Enoch Browning, Pontotoc county, g. b.
Henry Laird, (col.) Panola county, rep.
W. A. Edwards, Prentiss county, dem.
M. A. Suggs, Alcorn county, g. b.
Jim Lee, Union county, rep.
J. T. Lynch, Lafayette county, dem.
D. T. Tippah, Tippah county, dem.
Hewell Tutor, Pontotoc county, rep.
Anthony Williams, (col.) Alcorn county, rep.
Henry Gleason, (col.) Union county, rep.
John Logan, (col.) LaFayette county, rep.
J. T. Hamblett, LaFayette county, g. b.
Henry Cook, (col.) LaFayette county, rep.
W. A. Wordlaw, Pontotoc county, g. b.
Marion Andrews, Pontotoc county, g. b.
Thos. Farr, Tishomingo county, dem.
T. T. Boatner, LaFayette county, g. b.
E. Nunnally, LaFayette county, rep.
Total 21; Greenbackers, 8; Republicans, 9; Democrats, 4.

We would like for the gentlemen, who got up that Jury to explain how it could have been done in conformity to existing Federal Statutes. And if the act of Congress regulating the selection of Federal grand juries was not complied with, the public would like to know why it was ignored.

The bonds of the Memphis and Selma Railroad, held against Pontotoc county, were burned in our streets by the citizens on last Tuesday night, great rejoicing. The county is at last secure against having to pay for a road our people never got—Pontotoc Democrat.

But your people paid in lawyers fees pretty heavily for their experience, yet there are gentlemen in the world yet, (mostly of the legal fraternity we'll admit) who are anxious to make other experiments.

NATIONAL CHANGE PATENT OF HENRARDY.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture and Commercial Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. November 22, '89
The problem of transportation, in its relation to agriculture, confronts every farmer throughout the land. He may apply his labor with rare skill, propitious seasons may bless his efforts, and the fertile soil under these influences may return the most bountiful crops, yet there is the necessity of a market and the means of reaching it as the prime condition of profit. There is ever increasing demand for the products of his labor, he makes the supply, but there is one intervening condition necessary to bring these two elements of commerce into profitable union—transportation. Time was when the water-ways of this country served the purpose well, but new and improved highways of commerce have been provided; railways threading the continent, the lines laid in advance of the plow, reaching athwart the domain of agriculture, confronting every farmer throughout the land. He has been led to new efforts, on new lands, and this country has by such means become the granary of the world. But while agriculture has been enlarged and extended through this agency working for its promotion, it has been rapidly stages become subjected to the very power whose kindly offices were at first employed to give it encouragement and support. Between it and the railways there is close interdependence, reciprocal obligation that must be honestly observed; for, if it is not, the one or the other must suffer. The railways depend upon the products of agriculture more than upon all else for employment out of which to secure profitable return for expense of operating and capital invested in construction; while farmers depend on the railways to move their crops at such cost for the service as will leave them fair return for their labor and capital employed. As a question of political economy, it is clear that these relations must be steadily maintained for the security and the welfare of the country; and it is equally clear that they will not be so maintained without just rules to define the obligations.

Experience has shown that the corporate power which manages a railway is rapacious. It is marked by encroachments and usurpations. It does not abide within its sphere, where it is well high autocratic; it assumes rights that belong to the people, forgetful of the fact that its first duty is respectful obedience to the people whence it emanated. It taxes the products of labor at will, because it has usurped the power to do so, and with astonishing effrontery it warns the people against attempts to secure rights that have been carelessly yielded. It makes the plea that railway property is private property, and, therefore, not amenable to the public for errors or wrongs in its management, and not subject to regulations offered by the public. As the outgrowth of this sentiment there is a system of charges for transportation dependent only on the will of railway managers, and they care only to get from their traffic what it will bear, without reference to the interests of the owners of the property they transport. That they do so is not denied; it is admitted by themselves and the practice defended as a right. In this they exercise power which even the State would not use without delicate regard for the interests of citizens generally, looking to their welfare, and wielding the power in their behalf, wisely lest it might bring suffering. Yet this corporate railway power, irresponsible and defiant, challenges the multitude of sufferers and sneers at legislatures that at-

tempt to impose restraints upon its rapacity or to check its assumed prerogatives. Ever alert and unscrupulous, it goes into the various districts, selects its supply servants, and, by detouring the services of the people, puts upon its pliant tools the seal of authority, by which they become law-makers, to betray the rights of citizens at the behest of a soulless master. Or, if the expedient of direct representation be not employed, they do not hesitate to use bribes upon legislators, for there is abundant testimony showing that they have purchased the honor of senators and representatives in many legislatures, and trampled manhood in the covetous dust of frail nature until in some states the debasement of law-makers has become a by word and lasting shame. Even now, while we deliberate upon the means of restraining the monstrous tyranny of railroad power, those who wield it are plotting to send into the United States Senate their paid attorney from the most powerful state of this Union, to forestall the day of reckoning, and in four other populous states Senators, directly in the service of railways, will soon be chosen (if the people do not make prompt and vigorous protest. Already these corporations have secured powerful influences in the Senate, for they have numerous willing and obedient servants in the other branch of Congress ready always to barter away our rights in the interest of the magnates they serve.

Intrenched in the several state capitals, domiciled in the central cities, confident and strong, the railway power to day sways the commerce of a continent, and dominates its industries with cold neglect of the golden rule that is the vitalizing spirit of free government, and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the state, accelerating in growth, licensed by its own insatiable greed, usurping as desire advances, limitless in audacity—how long will it be before the state itself will be a supplicant to its creature for aid, and its hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammoth defies the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people, and especial contempt for the class that suffers most by its cruel exactions—farmers.

Shall there be an organized effort by the people to recover the rights flung from them by the creatures of their generosity? Will they mark the limit of concession and thereafter guard its boundaries? The time is opportune, their strength equal to the requirement, and the lock the purpose? Will American farmers join in positive, earnest, determined effort to secure just protection of laws, wise in their design and just in their operation, whereby railway corporations shall be given the same freedom of action as the farmer, and the farmer shall be free to distribute his profits through all channels of trade in just measure, according to desert, and they will themselves share equitably in the blessings that ward from the farmer the ruin of the farmer, and the other in transportation essential to the development of all useful industry. There must be wholesome legislation of common honesty, so that a legislator will spare the bribe insidiously covered in a railway pass, judge he a shrewd and astute politician, when the fact is given that his palm can be tickled by the favor, and a Senator of the United States exerts his high position by accepting a fee to carry the case of a railway corporation against the government he has sworn to serve before a judge whose appointment he has procured, and by the damnable prostitution of honor insults the people he is unworthy to serve. It is not yet enough that there must be honor and honesty in high places. Power will not be more pure than the source, the people must be honest and delegate their power only to those who are worthy of the trust.

In answer to the assumption of private rights, vociferously proclaimed by railway attorneys, there is the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, delivered when the bench was rendering the decision in the famous "Granger Case," so called, carried to the Supreme Court upon this very point. These are the words quoted from the decision: "When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has a right to be in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created." This is complete refutation of the charge that the people sell private property to the public, and the methods of transportation in the interest of the whole public. They have an undoubted right to establish regulations for the conservation of their private rights, and they ask nothing more in the restraint they would place on railway management. They do not lose sight of the interdependence of their interests and the corporations created by the state to render a public service, but they would regulate and establish these relations on the basis of common justice.

It may be said that all the evils of railway transportation will be done course of time be remedied by competition. Not so. A distinguished authority, whose interest was principally in railways, has said, truly, that where combinations are possible competition is impossible. Witness the pooling by the trunk lines leading from the grain fields of the West to the seaboard. So far as the earnings on that traffic are concerned, they have a common treasury from which they draw *pro rata*, according to terms of their contract. Here are all the conditions of competition necessarily favor combination. In other cases, where combination cannot be maintained, and rates are, therefore, reduced at competitive points, the statement is sure to be restricted

to those points, and corresponding additions are made at other points, more than compensating all concessions. In this there is an alarming power of discrimination. Citizens of one locality are compelled to pay for the support of industries in other localities, equally favored by nature, and artificially aided by a power that should distribute its benefits with impartial regard for all concerned. It is the power to make or unmake, to tear down or to build up, as inequality obtrudes to active enterprise, and at variance with the fundamental principles of free government.

What shall we do? Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers. Direct this through the ballot in such manner that every legislature, state and national, shall reflect the will of the people and all their interests rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due representation of the chief industry of the land. Let farmers organize, in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, peace, justice for the protection of industries to clear away with rude hand the fabric of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development.

W. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.
J. A. ARMSTRONG, N. Y.
J. N. LIPSCOMB, S. C.
A. B. SMITH, Ky.
B. R. SPILMAN, Cal.
Committee.

DIPHTHERIA.

Pennsylvania Doctors' Cure for the Diphtheria Disease.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn board of aldermen, a communication on diphtheria and its cure was received from a lady in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She said that she was the mother of six children, all of whom had been afflicted with the diphtheria disease and were cured by the following remedy: "Take a quart of water, add one ounce of the older the better; saw it on a soft piece of flannel; then saturate it with coal (petroleum) oil. Place it on the neck, having the patient rest on the neck. After poulticing several raw onions into a pulpy place enough of the same into the patient's stockings to cover the soles of the feet, and have the patient put the stockings on. The patient must be warm in order not to chill the patient. The throat should then be gargled with some tomato catsup, strong with red pepper, salt and vinegar, or red pepper, salt and vinegar well shaken together will do. If the patient is too young to gargle, wet the throat with a few drops. If vomiting occurs lime water, purchased at a drug store with directions should be given. Be sure to cause an irritation on the neck."

In their tenements, their persons, their food, their habits, the Southern people, as a rule, are unclean. They have dogs, pigs and other unclean animals for their nearest neighbors, and some times share their living quarters with them as with vermin of a different sort—Chicago Times.

When Southern statesmen come North, whether for business or pleasure, they should be told frankly that the people of their section are unworthy to be treated as equals—Chicago Times.

White men of Mississippi—merchants and business men generally—will you continue to patronize malignant devils who speak of you in such terms as the above? Stop trading with them. Kick their drummers out of your houses. Send your orders to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore and other Southern cities, and if you can't get what you want there, send to Europe. Stop patronizing the venomous, villainous who denounce and persecute you. Let our farming friends go to work to raise large crops of cotton, and then we won't need their corn and meat, and at the same time compel them to pay more for our cotton. But they can't do without our cotton. As we can't live in peace and on terms of equality with them, let us preserve our self-respect by buying of those who treat us as gentlemen—Brandon Rep.

We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival in Columbus, as a delegate to the Conference, of the Hon. J. L. Hill, a distinguished citizen of the State; a veteran in the service of his party, and able in the discharge of the duties of the various political trusts imposed in him. This is the fourth Methodist conference he has attended as a lay delegate, three of which he was successively the Secretary. Before and since the war he has especially served the State with honor in its Legislature. We know that Columbus will welcome him—Dispatch.

The following is sent us from a neighboring State, and is a true copy: "State of _____ County, _____

"To all that world, greeting: Know ye that John _____ and Polly _____ are hereby entitled to go together and do as other married folks does anywhere (inside of Coppera's precinct, and when my commission comes I am to marry 'em good, and date 'em back to Kiveracadee."

O. M. R., Justice of the Peace."

J. S. Montgomery, the deputy under the late J. T. Lockhart, chancery clerk of Holmes county, refuses to surrender the office over to J. T. Meads, who was recently elected at the special election by over eight hundred majority—Central.

THE Dahmer Bros.

have now on hand, and are constantly receiving large lots of goods of every description in their line.

Confectioneries of every grade, fresh and good.

Liquors of all kinds, and

CHRISTMAS GOODS until you can't rest. If you want confectioneries, wedding cake, or anything else in this line call on John Dahmer who makes this a specialty. Henry looks after the Christmas Goods, in which for assortment and cheapness this house excels, and Pete furnishes you with the best Bourbon, Rye, or Sour Mash at the old figures. Andrew will sell you anything in either department cheap as dirt.

Restaurant. Then if you want a good, square meal you have only to go to Dahmer's, order what you want from a barbecued shoo to a dozen oysters and you get it. Remember

of every variety, and a first class Restaurant, all can be found at

DAHMERS OLD STAND NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, Okolona, Miss.

M. C. ELLIOTT, Successor to

J. S. CAIN, Dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco and Cigars.

{ AT THE OLD STAND }

South Side Main St., Opposite the Masonic Temple,

Okolona, - - Mississippi.

Buy your goods from Greener.

Undersold we cannot be.

You have only to call and see.

Your cotton you can sell for cash.

Our house will buy it in a flash.

Upon such terms, you won't complain.

Rest assured of this, and call again.

Goods, new and cheap we keep on hand.

Our clerks are clever as any in the land.

Our motto is quick sales and prophets small.

Deal on the square with one and all.

So please don't fail to give us ac all.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meat and Meal.

Resolved we are to keep for sale,

On terms, that we competition, may defy.

Mention this to those desiring to buy,

Great inducements we offer you,

Rest assured what we say, we will do.

Everything the ladies may need for wear,

Edgings, ribbons and dress goods are here.

Notions, hats, boots and shoes sold lower.

Every thing in fact, cheaper than before.

Remember the place, the GREAT SOUTHERN STORE.

Sept. 23, 1880.

JOE WORK OF ALL KINDS

Justly awarded at the Messenger.

R. T. CHANDLER,

SUCCESSORS OF CHANDLER & SPRADLEY.

FURNITURE DEALER AND

UNDERTAKER.

At the Old Stand north side Main Street, Okolona, Miss. Keeps constantly on hand

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS

BEDSTADS, BUREAUS, DRESSING CASES, WASH-STANDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, SHUCK HAIR or SING MATRESSES

WINDOW SHADES,

METALIC AND OTHER BURIAL CASES.

At Prices Ranging from \$3 Upwards.

I keep an elegant Hearse, and will go any distance in the country, when desired.

My entire stock is of the latest styles and patterns, was selected with a view to meeting the wants of all classes, and I guarantee superior goods and lower prices than elsewhere in Okolona.

Repairing done to Order with Neatness and Dispatch.

Nov. 21, 1878.

If You want Good Bargains

—BUY YOUR GOODS FROM—

T. R. SADLER & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCER

HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Bagging and Ties and all Popular Brands of Flour a specialty.

WE make no attempt to gull and mislead a confiding public by advertising to do impossibilities, but we will sell GOOD GOODS at a small advance above cost.

BEFORE you buy your winter suit examine our Stock of Clothing.

BEFORE you lay in your Supplies come and see our Large Stock and Low Prices.

WE have selected from the best markets of the country, and will not be undersold.

We can be found at our old stand in the

Masonic Temple Building North Side of Main Street, Okolona, Miss.

Oct. 7th 1880.

T. R. SADLER & Co.

GET THE BEST!

AND ONLY

RELIABLE

Sold in Okolona!

—MANUFACTURED BY—

MCCURLEY & SIMPSON,

We use the Extra Select Spoke and the best White Oak and Hickory. Seasoned in the shade. No kiln drying.

IRON, SPOKES, FELLOES, HUGS, &c., FOR SALE.

Horse Shoeing and Repairing of all kind done promptly.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Greatly made Clothing for men and boys; Ladies, men and boys' Hats of the latest styles.

Boots and Shoes—A Large Stock—From the Most Durable Style to the Plainer Styles.

Queen's Ware, Glass Ware and Tin Ware.

Saddles and Bridles

Hardware in GREAT VARIETY—Bricks, Tiles, Floor Tiles, Best Sawn and Shingles; Steel

Hoes, Axes, Spades and Shovels. And keep on hand a General Stock of Groceries and

For each type we have a word to say. If you want to get the best goods at the lowest prices, and have them delivered to your door, call on us. We are located at the corner of Main and

Second Streets, Okolona, Miss. We are open every day, and will be glad to

show you our goods and prices. We are not a large store, but we are a

first class store. We are not a large store, but we are a first class store. We are not a

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